

Elements of Poetry: A Complete Guide for Students

Poetic devices. Geez, I bet you are wondering how many of those you need to deal with. Well, the short answer is... a lot. Like I am only going to tell you about the 20 most basic ones here. But there are a lot more that exist. But it's nothing that you need to worry about. As an [essay writer](#) or a poet, you should be glad that you have so many poetic devices to deal with. This will ensure that you have loads of options when you sit down to write your own poem.

But before that, you need to know why we need poetic devices in the first place.



So, how do poetic devices help us?

Well, a poetic device is usually used for three ways so let us have a look at them, ok?

For ONE, it can be used to create rhythm in a poem. This is super important as rhythm is used to organize a poem. Like if you get a poem written from an [essay writing service](#), you will note that it always has a rhythm. A proper sequence that it follows. It's not just random words.

SECONDLY, poetic devices are also used to enhance the meaning of a poem. Like, you can just put together some sentences and that COULD make a poem... but it would be a lame poem. But poetic devices can make it all better.

AND THIRD, we use poetic devices to intensify the mood of the poem. Like you can use imagery to describe a field of flowers in a vivid way or you can just say "the flowers looked beautiful". It's your choice.

So, now that I have established that poetic devices help...

Let's have a look at the major poetic devices you will come across...

- **Allegory**
 1. This is a poem that is written so that secondary meaning can be interpreted by it.
- **Allusion**
 1. This is a reference that we make in a poem. The reference is indirect in nature.
- **Alliteration**
 1. This refers to multiple words written in a series but the sounds of these words must be similar.
- **Assonance**
 1. This is the repetition of words but it only happens when the words sound good together and the words need to be vowels.
- **Apostrophe**
 1. This is when the writer of the poem refers to something or someone that is not mentioned or present in the poem.
- **Blank Verse**
 1. This is a form of poetry that does not rhyme. Like at all.
- **Consonance**
 1. This is when words are repeated together but the repeated words are consonants. So, it's kind of like the opposite of assonance.
- **Enjambment**
 1. This is when we continue on our sentence in a poem when the line itself ends.
- **Irony**
 1. This is used when we need to convey the meaning of a thing and we do this by using words that are opposite to the actual word.
- **Meter**
 1. This, in poems, refers to the rhyme of the poem but is defined by the length of the poem's rhymes.
- **Metaphor**
 1. This is used to compare one thing to the other. It's also known as an indirect comparison.
- **Ode**
 1. This is a type of poem that praises someone or something. It's often known as a lyrical poem.
- **Pun**
 1. This is a play on words and is used when a word has multiple meanings.
- **Repetition**
 1. This is when we repeat certain words time and time again. It's used to emphasize a point.
- **Rhetorical Question**
 1. This is a question that is asked without the expectation of any answers. This question is almost never answered.
- **Rhyme**
 1. This also falls under repetition but here the words that sound alike are repeated at the end of a sentence.
- **Rhythm**
 1. This is a pattern in poetry that is defined by short and long or stressed or unstressed syllables.
- **Sonnet**
 1. This is a type of poem that includes 14 lines, a proper rhyming pattern, and is often written in Iambic pentameter.
- **Calligram**

1. This is when calligraphy is mixed with poetry to create a pattern in a poem.

Onomatopoeia

1. These are the types of words that are created so that they can represent sounds.

Well, now you get it.

What now?

Well, now you use them and the best way to use them is via practice. But HOW do I practice? Well, I may have a few tips for you.

Tip #1: Knowledge...

Is power. And I think that you have already gained this power.

After all, I have told you all about the major poetic devices. If you want, you can expand your knowledge further but I think these devices should be enough for you.

Tip #2: Identification

Now, you need to learn to identify these devices in the text.

For example, you can solve a worksheet or read poems to identify the use of these poetic devices. This will ensure that you are able to identify and later use these devices IN ANY CONTEXT.

Tip #3: Creation

Now, it's time to create.

This means that you will write small sentences in which you will make use of these poetic devices. Then you can expand on these sentences so that you are able to write bigger sentences with these devices.

And, that's how you do it...

Now, I hope that there is no confusion here. If there is, then just contact those "[write my essay](#)" websites online and you can get them to write you poems. Just tell them the poetic devices that you want them to use and watch the magic happen.

In this way, you can know how professional writers work.

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